

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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"Obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States." This was the last advice given by the lamented Douglas to his two sons. Up to this year, 1861, the importance of impressing this lesson on the mind would hardly be felt; for obedience to the laws and support of the Constitution seemed to be a part of our religion. No one defended resistance to law; no one would be entrusted with any official power without the oath to support the Constitution.

Times have changed; neither Constitutions nor laws are now deemed sacred. Each man has a higher law, and officials talk as glibly here in Kentucky about exploits, in violation of law and Constitutions, as if these things were obsolete. If this recklessness is not checked, trouble will ensue, of course. We don't know where any set of men in Kentucky got a dispensation from the duty of obedience to law. We are told, however, and it is impudently proclaimed, that a set of men in Harrison county threatened to destroy the Lexington and Covington Railroad, if arms were permitted to be carried over it. The same arms were sent over the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. It was apprehended that some of the peace party would resist and destroy the road. There was no danger, we presume, and it is probable that these peace men in Harrison county were not as dangerous as they felt they were; but that men should coolly read such threats without indignation is one of the bad signs of the times.

If men want peace in Kentucky, let them obey the law, and let other people's persons and property alone. If an evil exists, there are lawful remedies; apply such remedies. If it is barely something you don't like, it doesn't follow that you are authorized to command your neighbors to desist from all you don't like. We are subjects of law, and will not submit peacefully to self-constituted masters.

The peace party must behave themselves, and obey the laws, or they may get into trouble, and need the writ of *habeas corpus*, which will not avail much when they get it. We insist on the peace party keeping the peace, obeying the laws, and supporting the Constitution, and then we shall have peace; that is all that is wanted. If they can't abandon their higher laws, and will undertake to enforce such laws springing out of their lofty discretion, we can't have peace. No people can have peace, if a faction in the State determine to trample the law under foot, and set up their discretion as law. Let them obey the laws and support the Constitution. There is no other way to have peace; and this they must do whether they like it or not.

We publish this morning a fairly written and candid apology for the Republican party by an ex-Republican. The formation of the Republican party was not unaccountable, we grant. The ill conduct of Buchanan and his supporters, and the general scramble for office, was enough to tempt men into other organizations. This, however, doesn't relieve the difficulty, nor justify the formation of a party of one section upon a platform, and with avowed purposes, that all saw must confine it to one section of the Union, and awaken not only apprehensions, but hostility in the other. The wrong of the Republican party was natural enough, so are sins generally. They are not unaccountable, and few sinners are without a plausible excuse. It doesn't mend the matter that the Republican party tried to extend their party into the slave States. They knew very well they could not succeed.

The Republic of Switzerland is composed of Protestant and Catholic cantons. A combination of one class to carry out their purposes against the sentiments and interests of the other, would be a most unpatriotic attempt. The formation of the Republican party was no better; it would not relieve the bad feature of such a movement in Switzerland, if the one class of cantons should send missionaries into the other to aid their design; so it does not improve the case of the Republican party that it did try to get up some partisans in the slave States; it only provoked greater animosity.

It must be borne in mind that this is a Union of free and slave States, under the Constitution; one class of States is entitled to the same consideration as the other. To say that there shall be no more States of one class, which is just what the non-extension of slavery means, is saying that, sooner or later, the slave population shall be crowded into a small compass, and one class of States ruined or compelled by this policy to change their institutions, which they know very well it is impossible to do. As a necessary result of a Republican organization, the halls of Congress are filled with the abuse of slave States, slaveholders and slavery, and these provoke retort, and denunciation, and alienation. If one side should obtain permanent ascendancy in the

Government, in such an unpatriotic effort revolution would be inevitable. One portion of this country will never submit to be governed according to the sectional sentiments and notions of the other in peace. We had just as well expect Hungary to submit quietly to Austria.

Thousands in the South thought they saw in the defiant conduct of Wide-Awake clubs, the intemperate outpourings of Abolition presses, and the underground railroads, and John Brown's raid, but feebly condemned in the Republican press, only the preliminary gusts that were to precede the storm preparing for the Southern States.

We never regarded these things as anything more than party froth; we have no idea that the mass of the Republican party cherished the designs which signs indicated on the surface. We believe the politicians South knew well enough what estimate to put on it; but they wanted, for their own ambitious purposes, to destroy the Government, and the existence of the Republican party, organized as it was, and the incidents that such a party must be attended by, gave these selfish, ambitious demagogues of the South an opportunity to inflame the people with apprehensions and indignation.

The people North must aid in relieving these apprehensions. We repeat that Abolitionism, and the political organization around which it clusters, must end with Secession, or peace cannot be restored to this country.

We commend the spirit of the writer. He has given up party. Let his free State quidam friends give it up. We are not familiar enough with the machinery of parties in the free States, nor with the material of which they are composed. If Republicans will give up their political creed and purposes, and agree in good faith to save the Government, without this crusade upon the institutions of the slave States, the Democrats should unite with them, without regard to their creed, which has no bearing on the present issue. We look upon the Republican party as entirely wrong, and they ought to see it in the light of present events, and quit their organization. It is, perhaps, too much to expect of party pride to be convinced, or to act if they were convinced.

It is true that some of the Democracy of the North—the Breckinridge part of it—the supporters of the Lecompton inquiry—are not fit to unite with any one, unless they, too, will surrender their sectionalism. But the mass of the Democracy of the free States have been right on this whole subject, and they persistently warned their section of the consequences likely to follow a sectional organization. They stand by the Government, notwithstanding it is in Republican hands. They are for the Union, and will support it. They are for compromise and conciliation, not to men in arms, but to the people of the South generally. A great deal depends on the action of the North. If it be not wise and conciliatory, victories may be won, but peace, the Union and the Constitution will not be restored.

The peace meeting humbug is pretty much gone under in this locality already. The splendid fizzle at the inauguration of the white rosettes, white ribbons, white flags, &c., on last Saturday night has struck dumb the managers of the movement. They are the last party to put themselves forward for such an object in Kentucky. After breaking the peace, defying the law and trampling upon the Constitution, they proclaim for peace. What kind of peace? Kentucky is at peace with the general government, and has no need to wave such banners to prove her loyalty. Let these peace advocates inaugurate their movement in States at war with the government, not in Kentucky—loyal and true to the Union. Let them call a convention at Nashville, not at Frankfort. There is need of a decided peace movement in Tennessee, and we advise the gentlemen with white rosettes, white ribbons and white flags to stir themselves industriously to that end.

SECRETARY CAMERON—Such a want of confidence in this gentleman is manifested all over the country that we think his removal is demanded by the most weighty considerations. We know nothing as to the truth of the charges against him; but whether they are true or false, is a matter of no consequence in existing circumstances. The universal want of confidence is a sufficient cause for his removal. In ordinary times this might not be sufficient, but in such times as these it is absolutely necessary that the War Department should have the confidence of the people. His removal is required even at the risk of doing some injustice. "To do a great right" sometimes requires us to "do a little wrong." But there is no injustice in this course. People are called upon to give up their lives for the good of the country, and why should it be considered unjust for an individual to be called upon to give up his office? Mr. Cameron has no claim upon the office. If he accepted it in a proper spirit, he accepted it for the good of his country; and if the good of his country demands that he should resign the office, he should do so without hesitation. If he did not accept the office in a proper spirit, the sooner he is forced out of it the better. Another man at the head of the War Department would be worth thousands of soldiers.

WHITE REPUBLICANS.

A number of gay fellows, with and without spectacles, have rechristened Secession in this State, and blessed the babe and called it "Peace." There is not much harm in it, as an unfortunate damsel said of a young "mistake" of hers, because "it's such a little fellow." Of course, as usual, the young "responsibility" required a number of squares of white linen to begin the world with.

This new babe Secession, with its wet and dry nurses, expects to work wonders in this State. It is to have the cap committee, the long clothes committee, the flannel committee, and the white flag committee, which, for greater distinction, and in memory of the squares of linen which its father carried off from the stand at the Court House on Saturday night, is to be called the diaper committee. For particulars, address E. S. Worthington, Chairman.

THE GUNS SENT TO THE MOUNTAINS.—We learn that the guns sent to the mountains arrived in Lexington, at four o'clock, night before last, without any interruptions. One company of cavalry came down, as we are informed, to meet them at that point, and escort them to camp. It seems very strange that there should be any uneasiness about arms sent to Kentuckians; but the traitors to the State had done so much in burning bridges and by threats that some of our citizens were, without doubt, uneasy. We believe they were or will be carried on without any disturbance of the peace, even by the party now one hundred thousand in the minority in the State.

A gentleman writing to us from Pulaski county says: "The Union cause is daily gaining strength in these parts. Some of my neighbors, who have been strenuous advocates of Southern Rights till recently, have seen their error, and now curse the Southern Confederacy and the day that saw them its advocates and sympathizers. They say they have been woefully deceived and misled. They are honest men, from whose eyes the scales have fallen. We never intend to live under Jeff Davis' banner."

BLOOMINGTON COLLEGE, INDIANA.—Among the graduates of this College for 1860, we find the names of John H. Wise, George D. Wise, O. Jennings Wise and John J. Wise, all sons or nephews of the immortal Henry A., of epistolary notoriety. They don't seem to have profited, politically, by the instructions they received, although they are all fine scholars. We are surprised that the polite letter writer should have sent them for instruction to a free State, instead of Virginia.

By arrivals from South American ports we learn that the rebel privateers are actively engaged in that quarter, as well as about the West India Islands. Several of them have recently been seen off Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro. The Jeff Davis ran into San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 26th ult., for provisions and water. She had been overhauling American vessels in that neighborhood for some time previous.

A letter from Daviess county says: "The county went against us in June by 194 majority. Tremendous efforts, fair and foul, were made to increase that majority; noted speakers imported from all parts of the State—the largest vote ever polled in the county, and we beat them 75. It came near killing them."

THE WHITE FLAG.—If the Secessionists meant to acknowledge their overwhelming defeat by running up the white flag, we would be willing to give quarter, but to make use of it to involve the State in war savors more of treachery than a desire for peace. They are acting on the maxim of Gustavus Adolphus—"A flag of truce is half a spy."

The Circuit Court of Kenton county met in Newport yesterday for the purpose of hearing the duel case of Messrs. Moody and Heffren, members of the Indiana Legislature, who met near that city some months since to settle a political difficulty according to the code.

THE MARSHAL OF KENTUCKY.—A. H. Sneed, the newly appointed Marshal of Kentucky, is now in our city. On Monday he took the oath required and gave the satisfactory bond, and is now ready to discharge the duties appertaining to his responsible station.

We invite particular attention to the White Republicans of this State, who will soon sport a white flag, or rosette. They are all Secessionists, and in common with their Secession brethren of the North, will do all they can to divide the Union.

THAT LETTER.—We understand that Jesse D. Bright admits that he wrote the letter found in Lincoln's possession at Cincinnati. Of course he does; it has all of his ear marks about it. Every word shows the traitor.

The Democrat goes to press at an earlier hour than heretofore, and will seldom or ever miss the early morning mails and express trains, unless some serious accident occurs to the machinery in the press-room.

Hon. Thornton F. Marshall is mentioned as Speaker of the Senate. Mr. Marshall is an able and staunch Union man, one of tried faith, and is every way qualified for the responsible position.

The Secessionists, it seems, have determined to hold a grand barbecue in Owen county, soon after the meeting of the Legislature. At which time, J. C. Breckinridge and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, are to speak. The State Guard are also especially invited to attend. Considering the particular locality of this gathering, and the acts and deeds under similar circumstances, perpetrated in Virginia, causes many persons to look upon this movement with considerable anxiety. For ourselves, we cannot believe there can be any serious determination on the part of the Secessionists to inaugurate civil war in that part of the State, by any interference with the Legislature. Yet Washington emphatically said, "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," which is now more necessary to be observed than at any period of our National existence. Union men should keep their powder dry, and their flints picked, ready for any and every emergency. They should not rely upon this or that assurance that nothing wrong is meant. We have known assurances given and broken, to the discomfort of the party so confiding. We should bear in mind, also, that trickery with the Secessionists is a great virtue, and he who can deceive Union men the most effectually is the greatest man among them. We advise our friends, therefore, to be cool, but determined—be not excited by their bravado and threats—keep the laws and Constitution as a shield to protect all, and show a determination that they shall be enforced and preserved.

The following extract from Harper's Weekly, August 24, 1861, shows that a great change has taken place in the spirit of that paper. It expresses the general sentiment of the North, notwithstanding the outpourings of a few crazy men, who, like Secessionists, make a noise vastly disproportionate to their numbers: "The London Times and other European papers assure us we would have the hearty sympathy of Europe if we proclaimed emancipation to the slaves. The Toronto Globe and other Canadian journals, in like manner, are severe upon the Government for not making an end of slavery at once. It is a good deal easier to talk about emancipation than to effect it. In the first place, neither Congress nor the Administration have any more power to free the slaves in Virginia, than to confiscate cattle in New England. The control of the institution of slavery is by the Constitution reserved to the States in which it exists, and as late as last March, Congress almost unanimously declared that it had no authority to interfere with it in any State. In the second place, four of the fifteen slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—must be classed as loyal. The contest, therefore, though mainly growing out of the institution of slavery, is not a struggle between free States and slave States, or between Abolition and slavery. For the sake of Kentucky and Missouri it would be impolitic, if it were constitutional, for the Government to convert the war into a war of emancipation."

MORE FRUITS OF SECESSION.—Three families reached Louisville yesterday, who were banished from Hickman county, Ky., on account of their Union sentiments. They were bound for Oldham and Shelby counties. They left their homes with such articles as they could bring, leaving behind their farms and crops. They report that about fifty families left the county at the same time they did. This is the freedom and toleration of the white rag peace party of Kentucky, where they obtain a decided majority. Two sons of one of the gentlemen who arrived, were seceded and sent forward, the night before the family left, to avoid being impressed by the Secessionists into the Confederate army.

The idea of the White Republicans holding a peace meeting in Louisville, is the embodiment of absurdity. The peace party of Louisville is seven or eight to one. The returns of the recent elections held here, will show about that majority over the White Republican party. As many Union men as there are in the city, are for peace. Their acts and votes show it. They need no white rag to prove their position—no rag to show which way the wind blows.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, is a traitor to his State, to his party, and to the country. He is completely played out in Indiana, and is now ready to emigrate. He should go at once to "His Excellency, Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States." Davis will have use for him when he gets to be King. Jesse could then become King's fool to his Majesty.

Hon. W. C. Anderson, member elect to the Legislature from Boyle county, arrived in our city yesterday, looking hale and hearty after the canvass.

Col. R. B. Carpenter, of Covington, addressed the people of Lexington on Monday, upon the condition of the country, and commending loyalty to the country.

As the motto of the "peace party" is "Peace at any price," it is proposed that the intended procession be called the Price Brigade.

UNION CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Union Club will occur this (Thursday) evening, at Temperance Hall.

There will be no free schools in Indiana this year, except in counties, unless in the schools where the tuition money has not been used in advance of its appropriation. The free schools of Kentucky, as shown by publication of the Superintendent of the State will open all of this year.

The white rosette, white ribbon, and white flag humbug, is, of all the absurdities, the most absurd yet gotten up in Kentucky. Having three times tried the strength of the Secession party in our State, they are disgusted with their own showing, and now, like the ass in the lion's skin, are assuming a new guise to cheat Kentucky, and succeed only in cheating themselves.

Messrs. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: In your Saturday and Sunday's leaders you do, I think, the members of the late Republican party great injustice.

As to the principle of that party—namely, that the national policy should be directed to the confining slavery within its present limits—you have nothing to say, and I should be the last man now to take up the defense of that principle. You have always considered that principle unjust, and therefore opposed it. But you further insist that, aside from holding this wrong principle, the Republicans were also wrong in organizing a party upon it; and there you do them injustice. We formed a party of our own simply because both the Democratic party, as represented by the Pierce Administration, and the Know Nothing party, as it met in Grand Council in the month of June, 1855, would not have us or anybody who would not subscribe to principles contrary to our own. And thus more than a million of men who had, with all their freesoil proclivities, been for years considered good Whigs or good Democrats, were put to the alternative of withdrawing from all participation in politics or getting up a party of their own. As might be expected, we chose the latter alternative, just as the Douglas men did, somewhat later, when Buchanan read them out of the Democratic party.

Like all other partisans, we tried to control of the whole nation by our votes and opinions; but you do us injustice when you say that we wanted to rule it by the votes of men from one section. Not to speak of our earnest efforts, in the face of physical danger and of social proscription, to get straight Republican votes in Southern States—wherein we certainly succeeded to the extent of carrying at least one Congressional District in Missouri—you will certainly admit that the Republican leaders never ceased coquetting with the South Americans since 1855 down to the present time. You know that Pennington was made Speaker by a Southern vote. At Chicago the Southern delegates defeated Seward and made Lincoln President. You must recollect, for you denounced at the time, Greeley's and Prentice's joint efforts to elect Bates, of Missouri, to the Presidency by a coalition of Republicans and South Americans. It is well known that the leaders of the latter party, to prevent such a coalition, and against the protests of Mr. Eldridge, who desired it, called their convention in advance of ours at Chicago. If we did not virtually disband then, by entering into a coalition, it was principally the fault of our adversaries.

But we are quite willing to disband now. All that is in the way is, that some of the Democratic leaders won't let us. We want to have Union tickets, pledged to nothing but the support of the Union, to be nominated by the delegates of the whole people. They, the latter, set up Democratic tickets in New York and Ohio, in order to place every one who opposes those tickets in the position of a Republican. In your Saturday's paper you admitted that it seemed preposterous to expect that the Republicans of New York would, with their 50,000 majority, disband, to support such a ticket. And it is preposterous; you know it won't happen; especially not after the Breckinridge State Committee gave its indorsement in advance, to the nominees on that ticket, in a series of Secesh resolutions worthy of the Louisville Courier press party.

Look at the Democratic movement in Ohio—it originated with such known Secessionists as Sax. Medary, the editors of the Enquirer, and of the Dayton Empire, and hounded down Douglas. It is opposed by such sterling Douglas Democrats as David Todd, late President of the Baltimore Convention, that nominated Stephen A. Douglas. It deals in all those attacks upon usurpations and quibbles about *habeas corpus*, as which you, in almost every issue, condemn as Secession tricks. It called forth from the Memphis Appeal the following recognition: "It is evident that the conservative position of the Democracy of Ohio is distasteful to the Abolition press, of which the Commercial is a sample, and it really looks as if Abolitionism would have to be compelled hereafter, to a great extent, to fight its own battles."

If the Memphis Appeal likes the movement, I should think you would not. You appeal to the example of our own State. I do not desire any better. In Kentucky, men of all parties joined in the nomination of Union candidates for Congress and the Legislature. I was one of three Lincoln voters in the Convention that nominated Speed, for the State Senate, and there were two in that which nominated Semple. If men, who have been Republicans, and are expected to vote for the Union nominees, are not excluded from the nominating machinery in Kentucky, where they polled 1,864 votes, I don't see why they should stand back in New York, where they polled over 360,000.

The object of the getters up of the Democratic tickets in Ohio and New York know that those tickets stand absolutely no chance of coming even within 100,000 votes of an election, and all they want and desire is to make a division in the North for the benefit of Jeff. Davis.

The Memphis Avalanche humanely says as "we would hang any one for preaching the damnable creed of lust and equality, so will we show no quarter to any prisoner, but all such shall die upon the gallows." The editor prefaces his comments by stating that he is "neither sanguinary nor blood-thirsty."

FROM YESTERDAY'S "EVENING NEWS."

There has been some misunderstanding in relation to the term of service of two years' volunteers, the men claim that, as but two classes of volunteers were called for—three months and three years—they properly belong to that class who enlisted for three months, and their opinion was strengthened by the report that the S. Attorney General had given his opinion to that effect. The following dispatch from the Secretary of State to Governor Morgan settles the whole question: "WASHINGTON, August 14.—To Gov. Morgan. The Attorney General has given no opinion. The whole government holds its troops bound for two years, and will discharge none of them. W. H. SEWARD."

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.—By reference to another column it will be seen that this long established university will commence its fall term on Tuesday, the 17th of September. This institution has a high reputation, and is conducted by a faculty the highest reputation for learning and character. Its departments are full, having the instructions in law under control of the Hon. Geo. A. Becknel, an eminent jurist. We commend it to the public.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE—SUPPRESSION OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—St. Louis at Lincoln's MINIONS.—The military authorities of St. Louis have been guilty of another high-handed outrage. On Monday we received a telegraphic dispatch from our new agent in St. Louis announcing that the Courier had been suppressed by order of the Provost Marshal. This is another outrage perpetrated by the minions of the Lincoln despotism, and another evidence of the weakness of Lincoln's tottering Government. "A good government can never be battered down by paper shot." But the miserable despotism at Washington is exhausting its petty tyranny in efforts to keep from the people the knowledge of the infamous proceedings of the Lincoln Government.—*Courier*.

Two months ago the authorities, if they can be so called, of some of the Southern States were guilty of a like "high-handed outrage," "perpetrated by the minions" of the Jeff. Davis despotism, and it was "another evidence of the weakness" of Jeff. Davis' "tottering Government." They suppressed the issues of the Louisville Democrat going into Tennessee, and by their fraud robbed thousands of subscribers of their papers. The Journal, of this city, was also excluded, and, in like manner, Brownlow's paper, in Knoxville, has been recently suppressed.

Is it any proof because the Confederate Government is founded upon Sambo, that its greatest General's name should be Sambo-regard?

On Saturday, says the editor of the Vincennes Sun, while on a visit to Camp Knox, a number of the soldiers, excited by a preacher and a preacher's lady, threatened him. The editor says that the officers and troops in general are not to blame, but bitterly denounces those who were active in producing it.

A STRONG RETORT.—On Saturday, in the Circuit Court, while Mr. George Wampler was on the witness stand, in answer to a question as to the character of a prosecuting witness, (a lady), he averred that her reputation was above reproach. Old Sam. J., in the cross-examination, endeavored to weaken the force of the testimony—"Now, Mr. W., said he, with a peculiar leer, 'how can you swear so pointedly as to the character of witness; because you may never have heard it called in question, is not evidence that is good. For instance, I believe you to be a man of good reputation, and I have never heard your neighbors speak of it—whether it was good or bad.'"

Mr. W. quietly replied—"Then, Mr. J., I have greatly the advantage of you. I have heard your character spoken of very often by your neighbors and acquaintances."—*Vincennes Sun*.

General McCulloch was married three or four years since, and a characteristic story is told of him when his first child, a boy, was born, that he insisted, to the great horror of his young wife, in having the youngster christened—"Buffalo Hump," in honor of a particular friend, an old Indian chief of that unique name. The general is a thin, spare man, of great muscle and activity, and is now about forty-seven years of age.

A Louisiana regiment of French Cacos just arrived in Richmond is commanded by Col. Mandeville Marigny, who was the military companion of the late Duke of Orleans, and is renowned for his soldierly qualities.

Variety Fair's book notices are brief and pungent. Of "The Silent Woman" it says they are, handy things to have in the house.

HOW TO PUNISH A HUNGARY MAN.—Drive a stake into him.

Since the battle of Bull's Run no less than one hundred and thirty-seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned.

Messrs. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: For Speaker of the House of Representatives allow me to suggest the name of Landolf W. Andrews, from Fleming county. Mr. A. is now, as he has ever been, devoted to this Government, and for its maintenance has been an earnest advocate and constant worker since this monster Secession made its first appearance. The lovers of law, order, peace, and the Union owe quite as much to this distinguished gentleman as to any one of the small but devoted band of patriots who, in the last Senate, stood firm in the support of the Government and the flag of our common country. Reward him. Vox POPULI.

PORTER AND ALLEN—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of Guinness Dublin Stout and Younger's Ale. For sale by J. T. LANHAM & CO., Importers of Teas &c. Third st. m22

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.

The Evening News.
This is decidedly the cheapest paper in the city, furnishing daily, as it does, all the general news and dispatches, at the rate of fifteen cents for every two weeks. There are hundreds of persons in the city who are thus supplied with the current news at cost so trifling that they will not go without it. The News is generally the first to place the afternoon dispatches before the public.

CITY COURT—Wednesday, August 21.—Anthony Hyland and Michael Shinehan, bailed out of the workhouse.

Mary Russell and Mrs. McCarty, drunk and disorderly; bail in \$100 for two months. James Dillon, James Chapman, Mary McCarty, Mary Peeny, and Mary Sly, drunk and disorderly; bail of each in \$100 for three months.

Barney Finney and John Meilia, vagrancy; bail in \$100 for three months.

Tony McGinty, stealing a skiff from E. F. Leisner; discharged.

Samuel Betwizer vs Koehler, John peace warrant; own bond in \$200 for three months.

Helen Smith vs Catharine Geisler, assault and battery warrant, dismissed.

THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. Dawson.—On Friday night Mr. Dawson, the celebrated eccentric comedian, from Niblo's and Placide's Varieties, will take a benefit. Mr. Dawson, as we have before stated, was one of the most prominent and popular actors of Placide's company, in this city some eleven years since. Since that time he has held a very prominent position in New York, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities, and has established a reputation as one of the most correct and finished actors on the stage. The bill selected for the performance will consist of the beautiful and chaste comedy of the Rose of Amiens, or, Our Wife, and the very taking farce of a Conjugal Lesson. We hope that all Mr. Dawson's friends will turn out on this occasion. We are gratified to learn that there is a prospect of an excellent house.

MONEY AT CHICAGO.—On Saturday there was an abundance of exchange and gold, while currency is scarce. For approved currency exchange sold at par. The Auditor has shut down on the following banks: Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Bank of Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Grayville Bank, State Bank of Illinois, American Exchange Bank, Bank of Aurora, Bank of Commonwealth, Bank of Chester, Bank of Raleigh, Citizens' Bank, Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Merchants' and Drapers' Bank, National Bank, Morgan County Bank, Railroad Bank.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Messrs. A. B. Semple & Co., northwest corner of Sixth and Main streets, have a fine stock of Colt's pistols, to which we refer all good Union men. The hardware establishment of Messrs. A. B. Semple & Co. is one of the most extensive west of the mountains. Their stock is always very large and complete, and the gentlemen of the firm are among our most esteemed citizens.

THE TOWN OF COMMERCE DESERTED.—A number of families, residents of the town of Commerce, near Cairo, arrived at St. Louis on the steamer E. M. Ryland on Tuesday morning. They were driven away by fear of an attack or the occupation of the town by the rebel troops. There is not a single family or person left in Commerce, and the town is entirely deserted.

The New York papers say the falling off in European emigration to New York is becoming more serious. The record for the week ending Monday shows that the decrease has reached the low point of 453, and that the total since the beginning of the year is about 6,000 less than for a corresponding period in 1860.

The abolition of the paper duty in England has brought out the fact that about the year A. D. 500, the Emperor Theodoric abolished the duty on papyrus, which contributed to the revenue of the Roman empire, and upon which fresh imports had been laid by successive rulers, until they became oppressive.

Two children having lately died in London, the police, in trying to find out the cause of their death, discovered that their parents belonged to a sect called "The New Lights," who think it a crime to use any medicine, God alone being the arbiter of human life and death.

The Winans steam gun, captured by the Massachusetts Sixth near the Relay House last May, arrived in Lowell, Mass., on Monday. It is to be presented to the Middlesex Mechanics' Association.

SOLDIER KILLED.—Frank Adkins, an Indiana volunteer, was shot and killed at Newburg, Indiana, on Saturday, by a companion-in-arms named West Hammond.

We call the attention of our readers to the Postmaster's notice in another column this morning. Let all read it.

SUMMER GRAYS.—The company will have a business meeting to-night. Every member is expected to be present.

At the burning of the Opera-house in Paris, the value of the stage property consumed amounted to one million francs.

A Doleful Sound.

The following articles are copied from the Memphis Appeal of the 18th instant:
FOUR FOR THE ARMY.—We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our army. The Confederate government purchased in May last an immense quantity of flour and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely exhausted. Unless the planters of West Tennessee, North Alabama, and Mississippi come forward and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the commissary department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity he is willing to sell to the government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are five mills in operation here capable of grinding bushels daily, to which the planters can send their wheat and have it ground and barreled, ready for transportation.

BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The near approach of the autumn season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee Whig are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

"The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our seaports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation. How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making 'comforts' out of cotton, for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers, there is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly."

The Courier, of yesterday, contained the following:

It will be seen by our special dispatches that the steamer Hannibal City, a Lincoln transport, has been sunk in the Mississippi, some thirty miles above Cairo, at Commerce, by a masked battery. That, in a strategic point of view, is a masterly location for the Confederates, as it completely commands the river, cutting off all communication between St. Louis and Cairo. Gen. Pillow is more than a match for Fremont & Co., with "Jesse" thrown in.

The Hannibal City was a large, fine boat, worth some \$40,000, formerly a Keokuk packet, and left St. Louis Sunday morning with Major McDonald's Zouaves, ostensibly for Cape Girardeau. She probably was extending her trip to Cairo and Bird's Point when she ran foul of that "Pillow-case."

On the same page is the following telegram:

St. Louis, August 20.—The town of Commerce, Mo., forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday and a battery planted by the rebels, was retaken last night by five hundred troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of General Fremont. The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about one hundred and fifty infantry and the same number of cavalry.

So it seems that one "Pillow-case" was not enough for "Jesse."

A country wagon was overhauled and examined in the vicinity of the city yesterday morning by the agents of the United States Collector. The vehicle had the appearance of a "chicken wagon," but it was found to contain trunks, which were well filled with swords, army cloth, and other contraband articles in transit to the Southern Confederacy. The goods were stored at the Custom House.

PAY OF A DRUM-MAJOR.—It is stated that the fourth section of the recent act of Congress "to increase the present military establishment," provides that the Drum-Major, or leader of the band shall receive the pay and emoluments of a 2d Lieutenant of Infantry. The pay of this non-commissioned officer is thus raised to an aggregate of \$103 50 per month, while the Sergeant Major, the highest non-commissioned staff officer, receives only \$21 per month.

A Parisian house has constructed a piece of furniture for the Viceroy of Egypt which unites the functions of a billiard table and a piano-forte. The French papers praise the ingenuity, elegance and convenience of this invention, and predict a great demand for it.

The Montgomery Confederation of the 15th inst. announces its temporary suspension, owing to the tightness of the times, the scarcity and high prices of material, and the difficulty of collecting its dues.

Duels in the French army are said to be very frequent lately. In one between a general and a colonel at Versailles, not long since, the former was shot dead.

The New Orleans Delta says that Enfield rifles, not inferior to the original pattern of the English article, are now being manufactured in that city.

General Sigel was in St. Louis on Monday night, and was honored with a serenade. He has received his commission as a Brigadier General.

The first of the gun-boats under construction at New York was launched on Saturday.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

The first two weeks of August on the Illinois Central Railroad show a decline of about \$18,000 in traffic.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, named Frazier, having been injured by a collision, which he claimed was the result of gross negligence on the part of one of the company's engineers, brought a suit for damages, and got a verdict for \$5,776. The defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, and after careful examination of the case, that Court reversed the decision of the lower Court. The grounds of the reversal are thus summed up:

"An employer is not necessarily responsible to his employee for injury arising from the negligence of his fellow-servant. But if he knowingly keeps in his employ a rash, careless, and incompetent servant, and injury is thereby caused to another servant, the employer is responsible for the damage. If, however, the habitual carelessness or incompetency of the employee be known to a fellow employee who remains in the service, without giving notice thereof to the employer, and receives an injury therefrom, the employer is not responsible. Charges for care, skill, and truth, must also be proved by evidence of general reputation, not of special acts."

FIGHT IN NORTHEAST MISSOURI.—About 11 o'clock, Wednesday night last, a force of four hundred and fifty men, mostly Canton Guards, under Lieutenant Colonel Woodard, encountered near a thousand of Martin Green's Disunion troops on the Fabius river, about twenty miles west of Canton. A fight ensued, in which one Union man was killed and a large number of the rebels were placed hors du combat. The Secessionists were completely routed, leaving five of their dead upon the field and carrying off many wounded. Five horses, forty-five shot guns, and rifles, some overcoats, bowie-knives and other articles, were left in the possession of Woodard's command. After the affair the Union soldiers moved to their camp at Fairmount, where they expected to be attacked, but had not, at our latest advices, been disturbed. It is believed that Woodard has formed a junction with Col. Moore, commanding about twelve hundred volunteers, and that this force is amply sufficient to conquer Green and his lawless band.—St. Louis Republican.

YANKERS FILLING THE OFFICES AT RICHMOND.—The mode by which such a number of Yankees have crowded themselves into the Departments of the Confederate Government is not a little curious. It is an instance of patented, combination, double-acting toydism, quite worthy of the Yankee invention. We are fully advised of it. A discarded Yankee from Washington, trained in the subservient arts and dirty dodges of office seeking there, and, perhaps, representing himself as a Southerner to the man born, when the old editions of the "Blue Book" show him to have been an unmitigated Yankee, applies for office in some Department of the Confederate Government. The toydism commences; the dirty dodge of nativity succeeds; the cheap recommendation of "Southern letters" pre-disposes the good natured Secretary to favor; and a few well-pur adulations secure, from the vanity they solicit, a prominent office for the ingenious toyd.—Richmond Examiner.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—A letter received from an American gentleman in Alexandria, Egypt, under date of July 11th, says of Egyptian cotton.

"The condition of things in the United States is pretty well appreciated here by all classes. Even the humblest peasant (the feldah) holds on to his cotton, and refuses to sell, because of the war in America, and the higher prices he expects to receive hereafter. Some of the large cotton planters have reached the exorbitant figure of seventeen dollars per cantaro (one hundred pounds English) and there they stick. They are not likely to realize that rate, although Egyptian cotton is next in value to Sea Island. The price ruling day before yesterday (Saturday, July 9) was thirteen dollars per cantaro."

A Methodist brother had occasion to preach a discourse against the doctrine of immersion, but could not find a text until, with great shrewdness and good sense, he hit upon this:

"Beware of divers—and strange doctrines."

WHEW!—The Green Bay Advertiser of the 9th gives the range of the mercury in that neighborhood from July 30 to August 5, inclusive, and on each of these days at three P. M. the mercury, in the shade, ranged from 102 to 106.

Capt. P. G. O'Riley's wharfbat sunk at Evansville on Monday night.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Judge B. E. Stone, in Nelson county, on the 13th inst., by Elder W. E. Giltner, Mr. D. M. Fille and Miss Hattie E. Stone.

DIED.

On the morning of the 21st instant, Jacob B. Raymond, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, five miles from the city, on the Shelbyville turnpike road, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On the morning of the 21st August, Joseph McCreight, aged 48 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 22d instant, at 3 o'clock, from the Brook-street M. E. Church. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

For State Librarian.

Editor Democrat: Please announce me as a Union candidate for State Librarian at the next meeting of the Kentucky Legislature. I am in favor of Kentucky ever proving loyal to the United States, and may the stars and stripes forever float o'er her capital.

H. G. BANTA.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Frankfort, July 19, 1861. a22 d16d

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WM. T. SAMUELS, Esq., of Hardin county, for Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. LANDRAM, of Garrard, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature of Kentucky.

For Assistant Clerk of the H. of R.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday of September next. Refer to Hon. Nat. Wolfe, Hon. Joshua T. Lewis, Hon. George A. Hargrett, Gen. L. H. Bessett, Col. C. D. Penchaker, Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, and any member of the last Legislature or the Legislature of 1857-'58. a22 d16d

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, which assembles on the first Monday in September next. a22 d16d

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, August 13, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:45 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.
Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. & M. Railroad) East and West..... 11:40 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.
Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 5:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 8:30 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Nashville and Memphis Train (daily)..... 9:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bardonia and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 5:00 P. M.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making fine KENTUCKY JEANS (which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant.

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Undsey on hand. J. L. RICHARDSON.

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR
(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)
BEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS and customers generally that her stock of this season is more complete than ever before, and having all been selected by herself personally during her recent visit to Eastern cities, she is enabled to offer her goods at

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every variety and quality, including new styles Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the Strict and Punctual Execution

of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants and families who order by mail will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. a22 d16d

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED INTO COPIES, for the use of the members of the

To the Members of Lorraine Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO meet at the Jeffersonian Hotel, on

on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 22d, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our

dear friend, BENJ. R. BEEBY, Secretary.

Members of sister Lodges in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

at 2 o'clock.

PEACHES.

75,000 PEACH TREES OF FINE GROWTH, one year from bud, embracing the best market varieties. Stock of Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees, both standard and dwarf, and small fruit, grape vines, including the new sorts, and all the small fruits.

BATEMAN, HANFORD & CO., Columbus, Ohio. a22 d16d

MASONIC UNIVERSITY,

LAGRANGE, KY.

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861. The President can accommodate ten students with board in his family. Early application necessary.

Address Rev. JOHN TIMBLE, Jr., President. a22 d16d

NOTICE.

OF THE NEW ISSUE WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR an equivalent amount of the old, at the Clerk's Office, for THREE DAYS, commencing August 2nd.

On and after 2nd August, the OLD STAMPS will not be received in payment of postage on mail matter sent from this office.

JOHN J. SPEED, Postmaster. a22 d16d

BASKET PIC-NIC

—AT THE—

FAIR GROUNDS!

THE HALBERT ZOUAVES WILL GIVE A GRAND PIC-NIC at the Fair Grounds, near the city, on THURSDAY, September 13th, 1861. The Committee of Arrangements will be glad to have every one prepared for the occasion. Accommodations for the ladies and for a guests present will be ample and complete.

The Law Term Lecture has been engaged and will conduct the Cottillon.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR. a22 d16d

Indiana State University

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF INDIANA UNIVERSITY will be in full operation during the coming year, with a full corps of able Professors, notwithstanding the hardness of the times. The Fall Term will begin on

Tuesday, September 17th, 1861.

TUITION IS FREE.

Law Department.

Hon. GEORGE A. BICKNELL,

Of New Albany (Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana), will have charge of this Department.

He is an eminent Jurist, will impart a high degree of interest and importance to the Department.

The Law Term lecture on the 11th of November, and continues three months.

TUITION.

For the Senior Class.....\$25 00
For the Junior Class.....20 00

Good Boarding can be obtained in Bloomington at very moderate prices.

JAMES D. MAXWELL, President of Trustees. a22 d16d

MORRIS ORBACH,

CAP MANUFACTURER,

No. 27, south side Market street, bet. Brook and Floyd

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MILITARY CAPS MADE TO ORDER AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. a22 d16d

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

DRY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE IN RECEIPT OF A fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Which they are selling exclusively for CASH, at low figures. They respectfully invite merchants looking for the best of all and examine their stock before buying.

JAMES TRABUE & CO., 608 Main st. a22 d16d

JAVA COFFEE—20 BAGS SUPERIOR OLD JAVA

Coffee received and for sale by

GARDNER & CO. a22 d16d

SODA—70 CARBS DI-CARB. SODA JUST RECEIVED

and for sale by

GARDNER & CO. a22 d16d

RICE—50 BAGS IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

RAYSON, TODD & CO. a22 d16d

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR PACKET.

For Madison, Carrollton and Kentucky River.

The new and substantial passenger and freight steamer

TRIO,

JOHN A. DICKINSON, Master.

Will leave Louisville every Monday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock P. M. for Madison and Carrollton; and every Friday at 1 P. M. for Madison, Carrollton, Cedar Lock, Kentucky river, and intermediate landings.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade.

PEOPLE'S PACKET.

Regular United States Mail Line Wednesday and Saturday Packet for Owensboro and Evansville.

The new and light draught, swift sailing passenger boat

MASONIC GEM, Capt. B. J. Caffrey.

Will leave Portland Wharf every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above and all way landings.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. J. CAFFEY & SON, Agents, No. 49 Wall street.

THE new and light draught side wheel steamer

HETTY GILMORE,

A. T. GILMORE, Captain, HENRY McDOWALL, Clerk.

Will leave every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., for Evansville and all intermediate landings, providing choice fare for passengers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. KEVIN, Agent, 37 Wall street.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE, FOR HENDERSON.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

For Brandenburg, Leavenworth, Stephentown, Cloverport, Hawesville, Cannellton, Tell City, Troy, Rockport, Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.

The splendid new passenger steamer

BIG GRAY EAGLE, Capt. Ballard.

Will leave Louisville every Monday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. for the above and all way landings.

And the steamer **STAR GREY EAGLE,** Capt. Donnelly, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to T. M. KEVIN, Agent, No. 37 Wall street.

CHANGE OF TIME!

CINCINN

Daily Democrat

Special Notices.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dtf

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

Unpopular Money.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payments always in advance.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denomination of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these stamps of any other denomination will be returned. dtf

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brook street, beyond Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, September 9.

Terms.—\$40 per session of twenty weeks; to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session. dtf

Notice.—Union men wanting pistols of various sizes, and at the lowest prices, are requested to call here for information. ault dtt

Horses and mules wanted by J. H. Dennis, corner of Twelfth and Main streets. See advertisement. ault dtt

The fiery ordeal of public opinion is about the best and surest test of superiority or efficiency in anything. It is especially so with all inventions or discoveries. Money may bring a thing into temporary notoriety, but merit alone can make it retain the post of acceptance. This has been strikingly verified in the case of WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR. It has passed through the ordeal, and established itself in every region where introduced, solely from its intrinsic merit; it pretends to nothing but what it can and does perform as a tonic, alterative, diuretic, restorative and health-giving cordial; for, though medicinal in effect, it is not so tasteless. We say try it!

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. J. WRIGHT & CO., sole proprietors, New Orleans, Louisiana. See advertisement. ault dtt

JUST THE THING.—Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours, who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated—now he is healthy, strong, and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLEAN'S CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real Elixir of Life.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, to try it. —Evening Mirror. ault dtt

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., August 27th 1861.

DR. SHALLENBERGER.—Dear Sir: I have to state that your Fever and Ague Antidote is daily growing in favor, and needs no puffing to recommend it, as its own merits are sufficient, wherever a trial has been made. I believe it has never failed where the administration has been proceeded with in accordance with the directions. It is a pleasure to sell medicines that meet the expectation of purchasers and give satisfaction, and as such I am proud to recommend your Pills.

S. D. BUCK, Physician and Druggist. ault dtt

A time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dtf

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column. dtf

Proclamation.

All persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 1st of September, 1861, under the penalty of \$20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

J. M. DRIPH, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861. 1730 dtt

JUST RECEIVED

CHEAP LACE STORE,

309 Fourth Street (old Number 99),

BLACK LACE TRIMMINGS, NEW PATTERNS;

Black Crapes, Collar-trim, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Black Lace Trimmings, entirely new;

Telegraphic News.

New York, August 21.—Orders are already issued for the movement from this city to Washington of eight regiments.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Brig. Gen. Anderson left here yesterday at noon for Kentucky. His health is not fully restored, but he is anxious to be in active duty, and will at once assume command of his department.

Special to the New York Herald.—The Court Martial, in the case of Colonel McCann, of the New York Sixty-seventh, has found the Colonel guilty of the charges, and he is, consequently, deposed from his Colonelcy and broken off his military rank.

New York Times Correspondence.—Captain Alex. H. Shultz sails from New York for Europe to-morrow. He is entrusted with an important mission to the ports of England and France, and will be absent for two months.

The Tribune's special correspondent says: On Gen. McClellan's order, all the women in the camp across the Potomac were sent away last night, save two hospital nurses for each regiment.

Johnston and Beauregard have been reinforced by some 15,000 or 20,000 men since the Bull Run battle, and it is reported to-day that Yorktown, Norfolk, and Richmond have been almost denuded of troops, whose ultimate destination is presumed to be Maryland and Washington. In the belief that they intend to cross below and above the city, ample precautions are taken. The Potomac flotilla has been enlarged, and the present force could be largely increased at short notice. The chain bridges and fords above, for the present useless on account of the heavy rains, are well guarded.

The Potomac fleet now consists of eleven armed steamers and eleven launches, each carrying fifteen men and a Dahlgren 12-pounder.

Commander W. D. Porter has not been sent home in irons. He has been dismissed from his command, but not stricken from the roll.

Governor Hicks is here to-night. He has no apprehensions of the result of any effort to capture Washington with the assistance of Maryland.

The secessionists in St. Mary's and St. Charles counties are numerous enough, but disorganized and unarmed.

Governor Morgan is now here. He says the State of New York will have eighteen regiments in the field, in three weeks, making the quota of the State thirty-seven regiments.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 21.—An extra train arrived here last night, bringing the scouting party put off the train which was fired yesterday morning. They report having killed two and wounded several of the secessionists, and bring in five prisoners.

Governor Gamble has appointed Division Inspectors in five of the seven military districts in the State, for the purpose of enlisting men into service under the militia law of 1859, revived by the State Convention.

Governor Gamble calls upon the citizens to come forward promptly to sustain the peace by the suppression and dispersion of armed men, who are now committing violence in the different parts of the State.

As soon as the troops are enrolled they will hold themselves in readiness to march at the call of the Executive to enforce order. Any regular organization will be permitted to volunteer in the service of the United States if the members thereof so desire.

The following is the form of oath to be administered to the militia: "You, each and every one of you, do solemnly swear that you will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Missouri against all enemies, and that you will do your utmost to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and you do further swear that you will well and truly execute and obey the legal orders of officers properly placed over you whilst on duty, so help you God."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 21.—Intelligence from a reliable source states that there is an organized force of 1,000 secessionists in Salsburg township in the southeastern part of this county.

The prevailing rumor that Fort Scott has been taken and is now in the hands of the rebels, has been contradicted by the Fort Scott Express Messenger, just arrived. He states all is quiet at that place.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—River fall 18 inches. There is now 10 1/2 feet in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 85.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Postmaster-General Blair, in response to an enquiry on the subject, says he has no power to interdict nor suspend intercourse between the loyal and rebel States by private express or otherwise. This power rests with the War and Treasury Departments alone, and so long as these departments forbear to exercise it, correspondence between the insurgents of the South and their friends and abettors in the North may be lawfully continued.

His power in the matter extends only to the protection of the revenue of the department from fraud and the conveyance of this circuitous correspondence over the post routes of the United States, partly in the mail and partly by private express, unlawfully. He concludes by saying: "You have doubtless observed that the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed at its recent session, has, by his proclamation of the 10th inst., declared that all commercial intercourse between the insurgent States or the people thereof and the loyal States is unlawful. It is presumed the instructions will be issued by the Treasury Department."

New York, August 21.—The privateer Jeff. Davis was at St. Johns, Porti Rico, July 26. She took in wood and water and proceeded to sea next day, laying on and off the island. She was supposed to be waiting for a bark expected from the United States with provisions for her. The authorities of the island sent off to her and ordered her away. Capt. Davis, of the British brig J. N. Johnson, arrived to-day from Arago, Porti Rico. He reports seeing a vessel in Crooked Island passage, which he was certain was her.

August Douglas, a merchant of Baltimore, was arrested here at midnight last night, charged with an attempt to induce Lieut. Haine to join the rebels.

The continued alarms about the designs of the insurgents against the Capital are now declared by gentlemen in high quarters to be baseless fabrications of secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided upon the subject.

Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to reinforce and be ready for active operations. The volunteers, while left in the northern cities and towns, can do no service, but they can be organized here, and be ready for service immediately. Hence the call made on the 19th inst.

A dispatch received at headquarters, dated St. Louis, 20th, states that the commanding officer at Cairo reports to General

Freemont that Col. Doherty, with three hundred men, set out the day before at one o'clock from Bird's Point, attacked the enemy at Charleston, fully 1,200 strong, drove him back, killing 40, taking 17 prisoners, capturing 15 horses, and returned at 2 o'clock in the evening to Bird's Point with the loss of one man killed and six wounded.

[For the Louisville Democrat.] NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20, 1861.

To the Representatives elect of the Kentucky Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: You are soon to convene at the capitol of the State, to transact business for the State. An organization of the House will, of course, be the first thing on hands, and as the office of Doorkeeper is a part of the organization, preparatory to business, I wish to urge the claims of John Robb, jr., of Jessamine, as an appropriate gentleman to fill the position. He is a thorough Union man, of good moral character, and an industrious, persevering, worthy gentleman.

Mr. Robb's claims should be considered, because of the above qualities, as also from the fact of his having lost his arm some two years since, and is, consequently, unable to perform ordinary labor. I trust, therefore, gentlemen, that you will confer the position of Doorkeeper upon him.

P. S.—Will the Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth please copy the above? D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I HAVE on hand and for sale a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY in the State, from six to ten years old, and made to my order by the best Whisky-makers in Kentucky. I warrant it to be pure, copper-distilled, sweet mash made from fifteen grains above proof.

For further information, address Box 208, Postoffice Louisville, Ky., or my Office, 227 Fourth street. myl dtt E. E. WILLIAMS.

The Editor

Of the Nicholasville (Jessamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

Dr. R. W. Robb's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessings he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHALK & CO. See advertisement in another column. 156 dtt

It is Seeldom

That we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as journalists in recommending to the public Dr. J. H. HOSSETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases, Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say that, for diseases of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of its conquering the worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs, nothing can be more beneficial than these Bitters. We cheerfully recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain as a certain cure for their ills. Try them, and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. ault dtt

Confidential.

YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by indulging in certain Secret Habits, as well as Middle-aged and Old Men, who, by excesses of any kind, have produced debility in advance of their years, before imparting their secrets to any one, should first read Dr. Galt's Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases—a new edition, just published, revised, enlarged, and illustrated by plates and engravings. These works have been sent for this book. Price, Ten Cents; or twenty copies for \$1.00. Address: H. G. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky. apl4 dtt

COAL COAL!

C. MILLER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in COAL, keep constantly on hand the best qualities at the lowest market prices. Offices—Wall street, west side, and corner of Preston and Washington streets. 161 dtt

Hair-Dye! Hair-Dye! Hair-Dye!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE.

THE ORIGINAL AND BEST IN THE WORLD. The only Hair-Dye that is Harmless and Reliable Hair-Dye.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

FIFTY MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1829, and over 6,000 applications have been made to the hair of patrons of this famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure the hair, however long it may be, and does not, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied—a hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold, or applied (in nine private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 18 Bond street, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Notice.—The genuine has the name and address, Wm. A. Batchelor, 18 Bond street, New York, an sold by Messrs. Wilson & Starbird, Louisville, Ky. ault dtt

The Great English Remedy

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

This valuable medicine is unrivaled in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headache, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful Diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing fifty Pills, and enclosed with Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1 and six postage stamps.

Sole Agent, JOSEPH MORRIS, Rochester, New York.

Sold in Louisville by Raymond & Tyler, Springs & Brother, and all the wholesale and retail Druggists.

Sold in New Albany by Dr. T. B. Austin. ault dtt

INSURANCE.

THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

OFFICE: No. 412 SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH OVER MARK & DOWNS.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Cash Accumulation.....\$7,000,000

CONTINENTAL INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital and Surplus.....\$995,000

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital.....\$300,000

HUMBOLDT FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital.....\$200,000

FULTON FIRE INS. CO., New York. Cash Capital.....\$250,000

INS. CO. OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. Cash Capital.....\$300,000

COMMONWEALTH INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF PA., Phila. Cash Capital.....\$280,000

HOME INS. CO., New Haven, Conn. Cash Capital.....\$200,000

INS. CO. OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, Richmond. Cash Capital.....\$300,000

INSURANCE ON LIVES OF SLAVES engaged in any kind of employment. All losses promptly adjusted and paid at our office, in Louisville. ault dtt

National Hotel,

T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS

Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY

convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement

The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer season, and is in better condition now

than it ever was before, and to the traveling community visiting the city for business or pleasure

offers every inducement for patronage. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. jyl3 dtt

W. H. STOKES,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

(OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE),

No. 438 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURED WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE MY STOCK

before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. jyl dtt

J. S. MINOTT, H. J. LEWIS, J. W. FRIDLAND.

MINOTT, LEWIS & CO.,

Union Planing Works,

TENTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND CHESTNUT

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTORY OF DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES, MOLDINGS, MANTLES, &c.

boards, &c. All kinds of Dressing, Shaping, and Scrolling Sash, Sash, Doors, Moldings, &c., done to order

with neatness and dispatch. 1730 dtt

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS.

F. W. MERZ,

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes

Bank Vaults, Doors, Settees, &c.,

247 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO

the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement and extensive

patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admi-

nistratively adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description, in par-

ticular, the following:—Iron and steel castings, of every description, in the best manner, and at the lowest

prices. He is also prepared to do all kinds of mechanical work, and to repair and alter all kinds of

machinery. He is also prepared to do all kinds of painting, and to put on and remove all kinds of

plaster. He is also prepared to do all kinds of carpentering, and to put on and remove all kinds of

flooring. He is also prepared to do all kinds of joinery, and to put on and remove all kinds of

trimmings. He is also prepared to do all kinds of ironing, and to put on and remove all kinds of

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